

WINE MAKERS ASK FOR TARIFF DAM IF "WETS" ARE DEFEATED

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of stories dealing with the movement for repeal of the prohibition laws, a movement which has been gathering momentum since the recent election.

By WILLIS THORNTON
NEA Service Writer

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Not only the wine-makers of France, Germany, Spain and Portugal, but the distillers of Scotland have been watching the liquor debate in the U. S. A. But European brewers of especially fine beers are making preparations to invade the American market as soon as our laws permit.

Makers of the famed Pilsener in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, have already contracted with American firms to bring in 150,000 barrels of real Pilsener a year as soon as conditions permit. As this is a greater supply than their production methods permit, it is expected that an advance supply of this will be stored in Canada awaiting the start of the season in the race for the great American market.

Similar arrangements are under way among brewers of Munich, Wurzburg, and even Burton in England.

Brewery and distilled stocks have risen with a rush in Canada since the American election. The Canadian hope to be able to capture a portion of the American trade before the local manufacturers can get under way.

Whether prohibition is abandoned or not, there is a strong move in Canada to repeal their ban on liquor exports to the United States. Colonel Sidney Robinson of Ottawa charged in Parliament that Canada was sacrificing millions in revenue "on a gesture."

It is natural that European beer-makers should cast an eye on the American market, for our beer-drinking habits came from there originally, and came with the earliest colonists, especially the English and Dutch.

Behind these, even, lies a 7000-year history and tradition of beer-making. For man has been beer-maker as long as he has been bread-maker.

Baker bricks of Babylon record that they were making beer from barley in 5000 B. C. It was an important feature of daily life in ancient Egypt. Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans, Russians, Japanese, African bushmen, all have brewed beer from the earliest times we know of.

In almost every batch of American colonists sent from the homeland, brewers were included. But when the colonists brewed their own beer.

William Penn brewed and sold beer at Pennsylvania, Pa. and he

Foreign Wines and Beers Protested

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ing of grape concentrates, while still under contract, is not expected to be as active in the modification movement. Her main valuable work was in dealing with dry republicans and to selling the grape concentrate plan to dry whom she led in the pro-repeal presidential campaign in 1928.

Now, with anti-prohibitionists in the ascendancy and with democrats taking control of the legislature, the government here is expected to be carried by someone else. An announcement regarding the representation here of the California wine pool has been expected shortly.

The California wine pool has on hand a supply sufficient to provide for the estimated American consumption for three years according to those familiar with it.

Beer interests are consolidating under the leadership of Levi Cooke, Washington lawyer who has represented them for years. They are particularly concerned over the threatened importation of German and Czech-Slovak beer.

Beer brewing interests may forego beer can be sold down in New York above the old duties at less than the cost of manufacturing would be in this country.

Boy Boasts of His Crimes

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to say," they quoted him as remarking when they started to leave. "After I had killed the policeman and attacking the policeman's niece."

He told them somewhat boastfully, they said, of having shot five means in the night of having shot two other men in holdups and of having attacked another girl last August.

He told the cops all I'm crazy and they sent me to an asylum once so if they say now I'm not crazy—well, then, I ask you, what will that make of them?" Varcha asked the police.

"This boy not only is sane, but is as cunning a criminal as we have observed in a long time," said Mrs. J. Douglas Slater and Harry H. Hoffman, who heard the confession.

When arrested, Varcha denied his identity. When officers pressed to take his finger prints he told them: "Never mind the ink, I'm Varcha."

He then denied any connection with the south side reign of terror in which Jordan was killed, James McElligott wounded, and Miss Henry attacked. He said the night of the shooting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Minick.

When officers told him Mrs. Minick denied this, he asked them to bring her to him, refusing to comment until he heard from her own lips the denial.

The jig's up, I'll talk," he said.

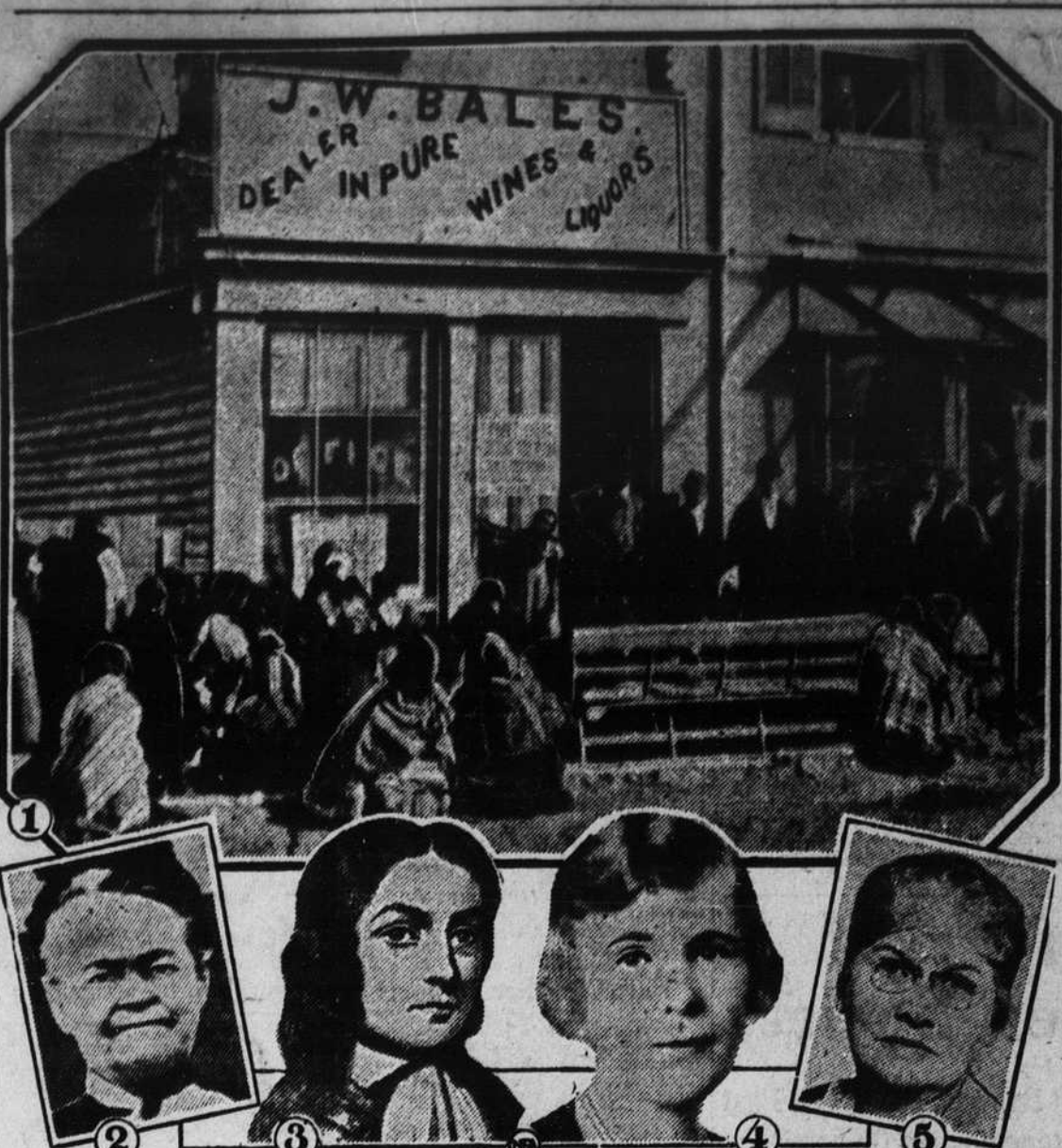
Varcha was captured because of his boastfulness.

After he attacked Miss Henry last Wednesday he held her prisoner in a stolen automobile for several hours, boasting to her of his "career." During that time she obtained such an accurate description of him that police were able quickly to guess he was Varcha.

SPECIAL SALE

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(1) The Hillboro (Ohio) crusade against the saloon in 1878, one of the early prohibition movements of American women. (2) Carrie Nation, pioneer hatchet-woman. (3) Mrs. Charles H. Smith, a modern "temperance wet." (4) Mrs. Ella Boole, head of the W. C. T. U., a modern "temperance dry." (5) Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, another modern "temperance dry."

President Hoover And Gov. Roosevelt

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It even was denied he would have a definite program to offer, merely being content to state the case to Mr. Roosevelt and ask his opinion on a course of action. Secretary of the Treasury Mills, however, admitted that a plan of crystallizing and that Mr. Hoover would have the points ready to lay down to-morrow.

While none outside the inner circle could gain so much as a whisper from official sources, persistent reports were that the president would favor a compromise plan on meeting the debtors' demands for deferment of their December 15 payments while the whole debts question again was taken up.

It was believed in well informed quarters that the president had reached the opinion that some of the debtors should be treated leniently, and allowed to withhold their payments next month temporarily. On the other hand, he was said to feel that certain nations in default should be treated more harshly, and that they must pay on schedule.

Great Britain, for example, owing some \$95,000,000 due December 15, would be hard hit, chiefly on account of the falling off of the pound sterling on foreign exchange.

Whether the president possibly believes that payment could be withheld for the moment while a "new deal" is arranged separately from any other debts agreement.

The government here may be expected to desire to deal separately with each case, some felt, rather than going into a general debate on the subject of the debtors' nations. Further than these very general outlines, however, there were few who cared to speculate.

By FREDERICK A. STORM
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 21—(UP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, upon whose shoulders has been placed the burden of disposing of the international war debts problem, leaves his home to-day for New York on his way to Washington where he will confer with President Hoover.

The president-elect sets out for Washington with the intention of either the extent of his intended participation in present negotiations.

Model Student Called Slayer

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Shortly after he was placed in a cell, his father and stepmother arrived and were allowed to talk to him a few minutes. Reporters overheard the youth sobbing "I did it. I did it." Both the father and stepmother were weeping when they left the jail.

The motive for the slaying last Friday night at the Arnold home in Riverside remained somewhat of a mystery. Officers who questioned him said even the youth appeared puzzled as to why he had beaten Mrs. Saxe to death with a hammer, then tied a rope around her body and dragged it to the closet.

The only explanation he could give, authorities said, was that he argued with Mrs. Saxe about using her automobile to attend a dance and killed her after she slapped his face because he was "impatient."

Assistant State Attorney Harry Diekhoff and other officials who questioned relatives and friends of young Arnold Sunday, while the boy still was a fugitive, said the following day at 1945 a. m. that he was a "pathological case."

He had a "complex," they said, for "showing off" before other youths and girls of his age, and despite his brilliant, could become momentarily dangerous if refused some privilege which would give him an opportunity to impress his associates.

Young Arnold was arrested last night in a restaurant at Stockton, Ill., a small town 130 miles west of here near the Mississippi river. He was wearing potatoes to earn a meal. This fact disproved the robbery motive which authorities had considered earlier. He was taken to the county jail at Morris, Ill., where it was said, he confessed readily and said he was "glad it is over."

was "a great lover of beer and accustomed to praise his own brewing." Early acts of colonial legislatures were almost all aimed at restricting fermented for distillation, drink.

STEPS TO PROHIBITION
Up to the time of the Revolution, however, brewing tended to decline, despite attempts to encourage it. The country drank imported rum and home-made whiskey with such heartiness as to shock every European traveler who has set down his impressions.

This hard-whiskey-drinking tradition continued until the middle of the 18th century when the rise of the German brewers began.

Agitation for the control of drinking also began very early, though all the early efforts were aimed at encouraging drinkers to drink fiery whiskeys, rums and brandies for varieties of beer. Dr. Benjamin Rush (1783) is usually regarded as the first real temperance palmer against the evil of drink.

Roughly, the course of the movement against alcohol moved from one objective to another something like this:

1. Moderation.
2. Personal abstinence from hard liquor.
3. Personal total abstinence.
4. Pressure on others for abstinence.
5. Anti-saloon license agitation.
6. State prohibition.
7. National prohibition.

The temperance movement was the first stage. By 1835 it claimed 1,500,000 members in a country that only had 13,000,000 people.

Many of these societies permitted their members to use beer and light wines. But shortly after that brewing began to be the temperance people banned beer as well as spirits.

The Mexican war was on when the first prohibition law came to America. Mayor Neal Dow of Portland led Maine to become the first state to prohibit beer. By 1855 there were 13 prohibition states. By the end of the Civil war, however, eight of the 13 states had abandoned prohibition.

THEN THE W. C. T. U.
It was in the 60's that the real battle was joined on a grand scale. The U. S. Brewers' association was well organized, having been integrated since 1852. Its members, however, had been a sort of dean of American brewers, as his family's brewery was established at Womelsdorf, Pr. near Reading, in 1823. The state was being led by W. C. T. U., for Frances Willard, Carrie Nation, John Gough, Wayne Wheeler, and the other names sacred to the dry cause.

At about the time the Statue of Liberty was unveiled in New York harbor (1884) the battle was growing fierce.

"The drunkard's Women's Crusade of the 70's was the forerunner of the W. C. T. U. It started in Hillsboro, O., led by Mother (Mrs. E. J.) Thompson. Pious earnest women were their church members, while bells tolled and knelt in supplication, imploring and praying that the dealers give up their trade. Many died. Hundreds of women were closed.

In 1880 (Martyr Garfield was president) Kansas wrote prohibition into its state constitution, the first state to do so by this time. Experimenting with regulation, license laws, or one form or another of prohibition.

"The cause of the fight against 'John Barleycorn' was rapidly approaching.

NOT TO KILL HIM
Paris, Nov. 21—(UP)—Breton separatists and automobils bombed the French premier, Georges Clemenceau, as he left his home in Paris. The ministry of interior announced today.

Naugatuck Bank May Pay New Dividend

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torney W. V. Gager of this city, counsel for the receiver, will present the two motions and he is expected to win the case. The receiver since it assumed the duties a year ago in October. It has never received an allowance.

In realising 40 per cent of their assets, the receiver will be true provided the court approves the 15 per cent payment on Friday, depositors are reported to feel that the receiver is doing a good job.

It was understood that the receiver is in a position to liquidate 100 per cent on the commercial side but the difficulty arises over the savings side where a good part of the collateral securing the savings deposits is in the form of mortgages.

R. M. Johnson, in charge of the receivership, said the Naugatuck bank started to-day that approximately 2,500 depositors will benefit by the 15 per cent dividend.

Gang Vengeance May Be Boomerang

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from a writing desk. "What's the idea of breaking in to this apartment?" he demanded. "Nobody has done anything to you."

The younger Fabrizio was yanked aside by the lapel of his coat. "We'll tell you what you did," one of the men hissed in his ear. "Come with us."

One of the gangsters pulled him into an alcove connecting the living room with another room. Three confederates followed. Fabrizio was left standing against the wall for an instant. Then the man carrying the revolver opened fire at arm's length. Four shots were fired, three penetrating Fabrizio's chest.

The four gangsters ran out of the apartment and downstairs to the street. The nephew of the slain man ran to a window in time to see them speeding away in a large sedan.

Police found the unfinished manuscript among Fabrizio's belongings after they were summoned to the house. Detectives said the slain man had made reference to several sensational murders, using the names of persons whom the author suspected of being involved. They also said the manuscript gave detailed information concerning underworld racket.

The first brother slain was Andrew. His body was found trampled up in a sack in Morris town, N. J. Two weeks later another brother, Louis, was found killed in similar fashion in a street in Manhattan.

The third Sunday in each year has been set by the National Council of Ramblers' Federation of Great Britain as a national Sunday for ramblers.

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Suit Of Government Against The Radio Corporation Ended

Many Different Arrangements Were Made, But the Settlement Was Understood to Be Satisfactory to All

Wilmington, Del. Nov. 21—(UP)—The government's trust suit against the Radio Corporation of America and others was settled today when a contest decree was signed here by the judge of the U. S. district court. The decree of injunction, drawn up by government attorneys and agreed to by the defendant set forth numerous stipulations to which RCA must conform in the matter of domestic stock and foreign contracts.

It directed the complete divestiture of the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company and enjoined the defendants from attempting to restrain trade by means of patent licenses or similar devices in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

The decree proceeded on the principle that it must grant substantially all that the government could reasonably expect to obtain at the end of the trial.

The officers of the General Motors corporation, General Motors Radio corporation, American Telephone and Telegraph company, and Western Electric Co., Inc. was dismissed. The decree affects only the General Electric company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company and RCA.

The general Electric company and Westinghouse, who now own a controlling stock interest in RCA, according to the decree, are to divest themselves of their stockholdings. They must dispose of a half of their holdings of the common stock of RCA by immediate disposition of RCA stock to the stockholders and the remainder of their holdings within three years.

In the meantime they are forbidden to impose any limitations upon the power of their stockholders freely to transfer or dispose of the shares of RCA stock received by them.

Within two and a half years RCA is supposed to change or settle its international agreements and report to the court what has been done. If the agreements haven't been changed satisfactorily, the case will proceed on these contracts.

The General Electric and Westinghouse are enjoined from acquiring stock in the RCA in the future and from being represented on its board of directors, except that they may be represented on the board of General Electric, and Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse, may remain as directors of RCA, subject to a transition period of five months.

The decree also enjoins the defendants and their subsidiaries from further recognizing or enforcing the exclusive provision of their patent cross licensing agreements.

The government has complained that these cross licensing agreements were made to eliminate competition among the defendants in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Gov. Roosevelt has asserted that the pooling of more than 4,000 patents applicable in the radio field and the granting to RCA of a monopoly in the use of the use of the pool patents in that field hampered the right of third persons to engage in the radio business.

Further, the defendants were enjoined from entering into any arrangement among themselves or with third persons in any way limiting the freedom of any of them or the freedom of third persons to use their own patents or patent rights or to license others to use their patents or to make other similar devices or to restrain trade also are forbidden.

Defendants were given a period of two and a half years to secure modification or changes of their contracts with foreign governments or corporations in order to meet the government's objections to them.

It was provided in the decree that the issue as to the foreign contracts shall be tried by the court, if those contracts remain unchanged at the end of that time.

The defendants maintained that they had not violated the anti-trust laws and consented to the decree on the conditions that this should not constitute an admission by them, or an indication that they had violated any law of the United States.

The government stood upon its assertion that the facts alleged in its petition were true and that the defendants had violated the anti-trust laws.

In recommending that the court answer the decree, representatives of the attorney general stated that in their opinion the decree embodied all the relief necessary to meet all the objections to the pleadings of the government.

LAUNCH TOOK OFF TROTSKY

Marseilles, France, Nov. 21—(UP)—A launch met the steamer Praga at sea to-day and took off Leon Trotsky and his party for a landing, to avoid possible demonstrations.

Elaborate precautions were taken on orders of the French government to prevent demonstrations during the transit of Trotsky through France, enroute for a lecture engagement in Copenhagen.

Mildred M. Finner, Marie A. Horrigan, Mary Agnes Corden, Anna Lawlor Smith, Nora M. Noonan, Mary S. Holey, Catherine Connor, Katherine Cronin, Gertrude Kilpatrick, Josephine M. Blake, Carol Bergin, Margaret Sullivan, Mary Miles and Helen Carr.

Sacred Heart high school alumnae present included: Mary C. Burke, Dorothy C. Fennell, Margaret M. Blake, Carol Bergin, Margaret Sullivan, Mary Miles and Helen Carr.

Alice M. McHugh were representing the alumnae of the academy of the Holy Family of Baltimore.

Albertus Magnus college of New Haven was represented by Virginia Moore of this city, Mary Malley of New Haven, Mary Daly of this city, and Ellen Reynolds of New Haven.

Standard delegates included: Mary D. Marshall, Minnie F. Timmins, and Grace M. Smith.

Hartford was upheld by Anna Kilfoyle, Anna C. Mahoney, Louise Balfour, Mary C. O'Connell, Elizabeth A. Kent, Mrs. Thomas A. Donahue, Mrs. Dunphy, Alice M. Kent, Elizabeth A. Jordan, M. C. Murray, Margaret M. Flynn, Nora Walsh, Marion Van Deusen, Agnes V. Gorse, Agnes E. O'Sullivan, Margaret M. Blake, Anna M. Hovan and Alexandrine O'Connor.

Others present included: Mary Campbell, Catherine Leahy, and Sarah M. McCormack of Lauriston Hall, Milford; Irene Reynolds and Lillian Murphy of Waterbury Catholic high; Charlotte E. Leary of Ansonia, Margaret W. Carroll of Waterbury Catholic high, Mrs. N. J. Daly of New Haven, Rita M. Blake of Waterbury Catholic high, Mrs. Walter E. Monagan of Waterbury, Anna K. Lynch of Naugatuck, Mrs. James C. Gileon of Mt. St. Joseph's academy, Ann Toomey of Marywood college, Marion C. Dugan of Milford, Genevieve M. Halpin of Milford, and Edna McDonnell of Waterbury.

The arrangement committee included: Mrs. Frank P. McEvoy, Misses Mary A. Bennett, Sadie Guilfoyle, Julie McGrath, Lucy Boyce, Eulalia Madden, Anne Devaux, Anne Sweeney, Mildred Finner, Marie Horrigan, and Mary Corden. Miss Mary E. Reiley, Mrs. James E. Russell, John Dunn, and Mrs. Henry Dunn resided at the tea tables.

Burglaries of Small Caliber

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tions with the disappearance of some meat from a chain store in the north end. Stango will be raided in police court tomorrow morning. The statements of the three men implicated him.

According to the police the youngsters admitted taking a box containing several strips of pork sausage and 22 live shrimpers from in front of a meat market in north square. The box had been placed there early Thursday morning. The complaint was made by Lieutenant Matthew J. Balanda and Detective Edward McEligott.

Stango has been charged on previous occasions with breaking and entering and with theft of an automobile. He has been employed lately in a local restaurant.

Conaty's Bakery at 651 East Main street, Plumb Brothers Hardware Store at 539 East Main street, Fulton Market at 1290 Baldwin street and a drug store on the corner of Bank street and Washington avenue were raided last night. A few days ago Tarelli's drug store on Bank street was broken into. From Simonson's drug store on East Main street a large quantity of government flour was stolen in addition to a generous supply of cigars, cigarette and candy. From a

COUGHS

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